LETTERS FROM PRESIDENT LINCOLN

NOT BEFORE PRINTED.

Efforts to Restore the State to the Union and Give Protection to Its Citizens—His Plan of Reconstruction—His Thorough Belief in Negro Troops—Private Letters From Andrew Johnson to the President—Isham G. Harris on Secession.

Thirty-eight years ago President Abraham Lincoln was engaged in the tremendous task of prosecuting the Civil War, and of educating a large proportion of the people to a full realization of the consequences of their failure to appreciate the task before him. In the dark days of 1861-62-63, while the Southern States were seceding and co-operating in forming a Southern Confederacy, and in fighting battle after battle for the success of their side the President of the United States Senator friendly to their object. I shall be state to the Constitution of the object as much as possible. In all available ways give the expression of the largest number of people possible. All see how such action will connect with and affect the proclams to avert the disasters that were the portion of the border States. Tennessee and Kentucky were border States. Tennessee and Kentucky were particularly of importance, and the fact that the mass of the citizens of both States were opposed to secession, made him determined to keep the States in the Union, if it was in his power to do so. I thought Kentucky was saved to the Union with much less trouble and at a smaller outlay of men and money than Tennessee, for the Governor of the latter State, being a violent secessionist, forced the State, officially, to assume a hostile ettitude. Andrew Johnson, who was a United States Sena tor at the time, was sent back to Tennessee, as Military Governor, after the fall of Fort Donelson in 1862, to reorganize the State government and to protect the Union people in its borders.

The private correspondence of President Lincoln and Gov. Johnson at that time show how ardently both men worked to save Tennessee from the consequences of Confederate supremacy. although that supremacy was of short duration. Gov. Harris, who was Johnson's predecessor in the Gubernatorial chair, was, as is proved anew, by a letter now published for the first time. a rabid secessionist, and, using the prerogatives of his high office, forced the State to forswear allegiance to the Union and to cast its lot with the States that had sent representatives to Richmond. Va., where Jefferson Davis had established the capital of the new confederacy. The State seceded in May, 1861, a few months after the writing of this letter, and, in February, 1862, Fort Donelson fell, and Gov. Harris, the State troops and all active Confederate sympathizers left Nashville to escape capture. The gunboats bearing the Union troops landed at Nashville within a week of the capture of Fort Donelson. and in the May succeeding, Andrew Johnson was made military Governor. In addition to his powers as a State official he held the rank of Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and thus equipped he undertook to restore the machinery of the Federal law in the State.

Two days after assuming the duties of military Governor he sent a long telegram to the Presiden In which he pleaded for help for his beloved east Tennessee, a part of the State which had remained loyal, and absolutely refused to be counted in the Confederacy. The telegram is of interest and is given in full:

"NASHVILLE, May 18, 1862. "His Excellency. Abraham Linco n:

"DEAR SIR-I hope you will make no nomina tion of Judge for Tennessee for the present. There is ample time, and we must have the right man. one who will meet present requirements. All is working as well as could be expected, notwithstanding the impediments thrown in the way to which I have referred before. You have probably seen proceedings of great Union meet ing here in which you and the policy of your Administration were fully sustained and indersed. That meeting has created a powerful influence. Reaction is rapidly going on, and in less than three months Tennessee will be looking to you for protection instead of considering you the invader of

"For God's sake, let the column at Cumberland Ford move into East Tennessee, and relieve the people from their unparalleled oppression! Nothing has sared them so far but their endurance and devotion to the Union. Please show this to my friend, Montgomery Blair, and say that I want all the help he can give me. "May God crown all your efforts for the sup-

pression of this Rebellion with success. "ANDREW JOHNSON.

Four days later the Governor telegraphed to the

"Thank you for your proclamation. It gives great satisfaction here. The warning shadowed forth is in good time. Union sentiment is being rapidly developed here. I hope you will have

Richmond and Davis before this reaches you." Richmond was not taken so soon, nor for long and dreary months afterward. President Lincoln wrote to the Governor at Nashville on July 3. 1862, this urgent letter

"Hon. Andrew Johnson. "My DEAR SIR: You are aware we have

called for a big levy of new troops. If we can get a fair share of them in Tennessee I shall value it more highly than a like number most anywhere else, because of the face of the thing, and because they will be at the very place that needs protec-Please do what you can, and do it quickly Time is everything. A word on another subject If we could, somehow, get a vote of the people of Tennessee, and have it result properly, it would worth more to us than a battle gained. How long before we can get such a vote? Yours truly. "A. LINCOLN."

"His Excellency, Abraham Lincoln, Washing-

The Military Governor's reply to this letter is

"Last night I received despatches from Gen. Boyle, commanding in Kentucky, stating that a raid by a cavalry force of 2,000 had been made into Kentucky, and asking me to send over one or two regiments to his relief. This morning I have three more despatches from same source. asking that troops be sent immediately, as the raid is of magnitude. Capt. O. D. Greene, Assistant Adjutant General of Buell's staff, who exercises command over troops here so far as to order them whenever he wishes, refuses to take notice of these despatches, and afford the necessary relief for Kentucky and Tennessee. This attack is aimed at the highway, the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, which should be protected for the safety of this place and all middle Cennessee. This Capt. Greene has not only refused to co operate with me, but has used his position as Assistant Adjutant General in locating the troops here directly in opposition to my views, and win great damage to the cause. Right in the face of these important despatches, an order ending away nearly all the force from this place

persisted in, leaving Nashville entirely unpre I consider the policy which has been pursued "I consider the policy which has been pursued by Buells Adjutant-teneral here, in the absence of Buell, as most decidedly detrimental to the public interest. My o inion is that he is at this time in complicity with the traitors here, and I shall therefore have him arrested and sent beyond the influence of rebels and traitors if he is not immediately removed.

"Your letter of the 3d received. I thank you for it. The number of treeps suggested can and

Your letter of the 3d received. I thank you for it. The number of troops suggested can and will be raised in Tennessee as an expression of public opinion as soon as the rebel army can be expelled from east Tennessee there can and will be an expression of public opinion that will surprise you; but I am constrained tosay one thing as I said to you repeatedly. Gent Buell is not the man to redeen east Tennessee. The troops to be raised and concentrated at this point must be placed under the command and control of some one tamblar with and identified with Tennessee.

Ans. Gov. Campbell will be a good selection.

Mr. President, since I reached this place there has been a struggle and a contest going on between Provost Marshals, Brigadier-Generals and staff officers of Gen. Buell which has retarded the reaction and development of Union sentiment reaction and development of Union sentiment

All I ask is to be sustained by the President.

All I ask is to be sustained by the President, and I will sustain the President. Please send an answer immediately, as it is highly important to properly dispose of the small force we have and that Capt. Greene shall not be allowed to damage the cause we are laboring to maintain. With great respect. ANDREW JOHNSON."
And a few days later the trate Governor who was antagonized in all possible ways by Gen. Buell's representatives, sent this personal letter to the President.

"It is Excellency Abraham Lincoln:
"In the exchange of prisoners reported soon to take place, all Tennessee prisoners who are not willing to take the oath of allegiance and enter into bond, &c., should be exchanged first, and if there should be any left, I hope they will be at once released upon taking the oath, &c., and permitted to return to their homes. I hope the Tennessee prisoners will be held up for the last, except those who are desirous of being sont back to the rebel army. The expense and burthen of this rebellion must be felt by rebels. I wish the commanding General of this department would

issue an order like that recently issued by Gen.
Pope, which is universally approved by the Unionisso of Tennessee. We have all come to the conclusion here that treason must be made edious
and traitors punished and impoverished. I am
doing the best I can.
"ANDREW JOHNSON, Military Governor."
In the level of 1822, President Uncoln sent to

being destroyed beyond the hope of sa-ing or reconstruction, the only practical que-tion for us to determine will be whether w unite with a Southern or Northern Confederact

to do so.

If the war begins during my official term shall take great pleasure in assuming the position which the Constitution confers of Commander in Chief of the Army of Tennessee; if it come after my official term has expired, I shall seel

OLD CASTLE GARDEN.

A Magnet Still to the Hearts of Many Who

There came into the Aquarium one day las-

week a man piloting two other men, immigrants,

who had just landed at the Barge Office. The

pilot in the case was years ago himself an immi

grant; but he had landed at Castle Garden, when

that historic place, now the home of the Aquarium,

was the landing place for immigrants at this

port. He had been waiting at the Barge Office to

receive his newly arrived friends, and when they

had gone through the formalities there, attend-

ing their landing, and were free to go as they

pleased, he had taken them in tow and led then

across the Park and into the Aquarium. The

there. The first sight that many and many ar

immigrant sees in the country of his new home

is the Aquarium, under the guidance of the friend

who has come to meet him and who takes him

"I came ashore in this building," the pilot says

and landed at the Barge Office. He is deeply

interested in the spot, and they are interested in

it as the landing place of their friend; and it might

its own besides; that they have long known of

Castle Garden and often heard of it, and are glad

now actually to see it. For there is perhaps no

Aquarium, a man who had landed at the building as an immigrant, asked one of the attendants there to take him through, and let him see for himself again the place where he had come

see for himself again the place where he had come ashore. They are accommodating people at the Aquarium and they took him through the rear of the building, where the boilers and pumps of the present establishment are installed, on the side toward the sea-wall, and then brought him

side toward the sea-wall, and then brought him back again, thus gratifying his desire, which was to pass once more through the gateway by which, years before, he had first entered this land. A while ago there was told in THE SUN of a Western visitor at the aquarium, evidently a man of substance, who had said to an attendant, in no wise beastfully, but with all becoming modesty, that in such and such a year he had come ashore in that building with all his earthly possessions rolled up in a newspaper.

sessions tolled up in a newspaper.
"And now," he went on. "I could buy the building and the land it stands on."
"It would be worth a lot of money," the attendant

NIGHT BELLS.

Various Kinds of Help to Be Invoked

Through Their Aid.

Of night bells of one sort and another there will be found in cities many. There is, for instance, the drug store night bell, which is old and famil

iar. In large cities there are nowadays more

drug stores than formerly that keep open all night,

but the drug store night bell is still an institution.

Inside the window there is a light so placed that its illumination serves at once to give a glow to

over to Castle Garden to show him where he him

There First Struck the Country.

this struggle

self landed

term has expired, I shall seek

on in the Army, as my whole heart is in

Constitution as of old, and known to be above reasonable suspicion of duplicity. Yours very respectfully.

Another of President Lincoin's letters, written by himself and marked "private," and dated March 26, 1863, saxs.

"How Addrew Johnson:

"My Dran Sin I am told you have at least thought of raising a negro military force. In my opinion the country now needs no specific thing so much as some man of your abitity and position to go to this work. When I spake of a slave State, and himself a slaveholder. The colored population is the great aradiable and yet anacaded of force for restoring the Union. The bare sight of 50,000 armed and drilled black soil diers on the banks of the Mississippi would end the rebellion at once. And who doubts that we can present that sight, if we but take hold it earnest? If you have been thinking of it please do not dismiss the thought. Yours truly,

"A. LINCOLN"

Gov. Johnson in Nashville and President Lincoln in Washington were animated by the same desire to have Tennessee restored to the Union, and as speedily 2s possible. Another private letter from the President, written on Sept. It 1863, says on this subject.

"My Drant Sin All Tennessee is now clear."

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"Iton. Andrew Johnson."

It thought of raising a negro military force. In the secssion of the Goulf States; no power that the secsession of the Goulf States; no power that the secsession of the fovernment you perpetuate the Government you the laste the Government you the lastes up open that there is no power on earth that can prevent the secsession of the four It has escession of the Goulf States; no power that the secsession of the Goulf States; no power that the secsession of the Goulf States; no power that the secsession of the fovernment you perpetuate the Government your far and while I say that there is no power on earth thated the four thated the Government your far and when these States go out, as South Carolina has already done, there

letter from the President, written on Sept. 11, 1863, says on this subject. "Hon Andrew Johnson.

"My Dean Sir. All Tennessee is now clear of armed insurrectionists. You need not to be reminded that it is the nick of time for remaugurating a loyal State government. Not a moment should be lost. You, and the co-operating friends there, can better judge of the ways and means than can be judged by any here. Lonly offer a few suggestions. The reinauguration must not be such as to give control of the State and its Representatives in Congress to the enemies of the Pion, driving its friends there into political exile. The whole struggle for Tennessee will have been profiless to both State and nation if its of ends that they. Johnson is put down and Gov. Harris is put up. It must not be so. You must have it otherwise. Let the reconstruction be the work of such men only as can be trusted must have it otherwise. Let the reconstruction be the work of such men only as can be trusted for the Union. Exclude all others, and trust that your government, so organized, will be recognized here as being the one of republican form, to be guaranteed to the State, and to be protected against invasion and domestic violence. It is something on the question of time to remember that it cannot be known who is to occupy the position I now hold, nor what he will do. It seems that you have declared in favor of emancipation in Tennessee, for which may God bless you. Get emancipation into your new State government constitution, and there will be no such word as fail for your case. The raising of colored troops I think will greatly help every way.

"Yours very truly, LINCOLN" A little later President Lincoln sent another orivate letter, and again his theme is the effort o restore to law ablaing critizens the rights to their they, as free Americans, were entitled.

which they, as free Americans, were entitled. He says to Gov. Johnson.

I send by Juige John S. Brien a blank book and some other blanks to facilitate the taking oath of Dec. 8. He will verbally explain the mode of using them. He particularly wishes to have Mr. Benjamin C. Robertson to take the oath. I hope you may find Judge Brien useful, in carrying forward the work generally. I assume that anyone in military commission may administer the oaths.

Yours truly.

The heroistrians of marty all of this series.

The handwriting of nearly all of this series of private letters, written to Gov. Johnson by the President is irregular, and bytokens procupation of mind. Even the signature is less strong than those appended to his Staty papers. It was the storm and stress period of our nation, and the pilot, who stood at the head of public affairs, was the most nerve-strained, auxious soul in the whole now actually to see it. For there is perhaps no building of modern days more widely known around the world. In many homes, in many foreign lands, when Castle Garden was the landing station here, people heard of it from various sources, in letters, it may be, from relations, perhaps persons out of their own households or from friends or neighbors who had emigrated to America, and who wrote back in their letters; "We landed at a spot called Castle Garden," and so on. Under many skies has the name been long familiar.

And the Garden remains a magnet always for many of those who first landed there, and who, when opportunity offers, come now to see it, these being from far and near. Recently a visitor at the Aquarium, a man who had landed at the ne people, and was oftentimes weary at his post, ven though vigilant and earnest in the discharge f his duties. Perhaps no other letters that either f his duties. Perhaps no other letters that enta-incoln or Johnson ever wrote, evince with more learness, the one common characteristic glow og patriotism. Always the President show og patriotism. Always the President shows as anxiety to have everything done in the right y and at the right time, and in these private ers, as in the public ones that are now matters, history, he impresses the reader with the downloin in all his contentions with the military influences that were antagonistic to him in Tennessee. And only these who lived in the South during and immediately after the close of the war,
have any comprehension of the open and active,
as well as the secret hostility of the majority of
the people against citizens of their own States
who had stood by the Union. Gov. Johnson was
especially hated by the vecessionists of Tennessee,
because he had so consistently and persistently
advocated the arming of the negroes. President
Lincoln wrote him many letters that are
matters of public record. And, in addition to
the private letters sent him, he communicated
with him almost daily for a long period over the
telegraph wires. He watched over all orders
sent to him by Secretary of the War, and supple
mented with personal explanations, nearly every
order sent to him. Thus, on Sept. 19,1863, President Lincoln wrote twice to Gov. Johnson regarding on order. In one letter he said:

"In addition to the matters contained in the
orders and instructions given you by the Secretary of War, you are hereby authorized to exercise such powers as may be necessary and proper
to enable the loval people of Tennessee to present
such a republican form of State government as
will entitle the State to the guarantys of the United
States government, by the United States against "It would be worth a lot of money," the attendant suggested.
"I've got it," said the man.
It would be easy to imagine, that of the visitors from among the later immigrants who have landed elsewhere, there are some superstitious ones who come for luck, to follow in the path of somebody they know who years before had come to this country, and, landing in Castle Garden, had made his fortune.

There is in the city perhaps no public place in which there might be heard, at one time and another, or all at the same time, a greater diversity of tongues. It often happens that people who had come to the Barge Office to wait there for friends who were coming to this country as im of tongues. It often happens that people who had come to the Barge Office to wait there for friends who were coming to this country as immigrants would find that they had some time to wait. And then they visit the aquarium. There might be heard there the tongues of people of a dozen nationalities brought together here to meet people of as many nationalities, coming across the sea, and concentrated here at this port and at the landing place; and among these visitors may be found those who evidently are pleased not only because the old building is preserved, but because it is preserved in such a form, as a public place of interest and attraction.

Though it is years now since Castle Garden has been a landing place for immigrants, there are still people, including some who themselves landed here, who do not know that its use as such has been discontinued. For example: There came to the doorman at the aquarium the other day, inquiring for her daughter, an old woman. She had landed when the came to this country, at Castle Garden, and she had written to her daughter that she would meet her there. Every day somebody comes to the aquarium on a mission that shows that he thinks it is still the landing place for immigrants; they are still directed, as the old lady was, to the Barge Office, the graystone building at the opposite extremity of Battery Park States therefor, and to be protected under such State government, by the United States against

vasion and domestic violence all according to e fourth section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States "ABRAHAM LINCOLN." And again on the same day (Sept. 19, 1863) to President wrote to the Governor, saying. Hon, Andrew Johnson.
"My Dran Sm: Herewith I send you a paper

substantially the same as the one drawn by your-self and mentioned in your despatch, but slightly changed in two particulars. First, yours was so drawn as that I authorized "First, yours was so drawn as that I authorized you to carry into effect the fourth section. &c. whereas I so modify it as to authorize you to so act is to require the United States to carry into effect that section. Secondly, you had a clause committing me, in some sort, to the State Constitution of Tennessee, which I feared might embarrass you in making a new Constitution if you desire, so I dropped that clause. Yours very truly.

A view of the way the other side looked upon the approach of the war may be gained from the excepts taken from a letter written by Gov. Isham is Harris, who succeeded Andrew Johnson at the judy of the latter's second term as Governor of

of the latter's second term as Governor ennessee, and was in turn succeeded by him was written on Jan. 8, 1861, shortly before the It was written on Jan. 8, 1861, shortly before the fall of Fort Sunter. It is easy enough to realize, after reading these excepts, just how difficult was the work of restoring what this secession tovernor had imagined was his duty to uproof and destroy. The letter was written to a Ten nessee woman in France. Gov. Harris says. "My DEAR MADAM: Upon my return from Memphis, a few days since, I found yours of the 8th ult upon my table. I take the liberty of sending you by this mail a copy of my message to the Legislature, which convened in extra session on yesterday, from which you can see my general views as to the condition of the country, and the course which should be taken by Tennessee, in the present emergency, more fully than I can give them in the narrow limits of a letter. The Banner reflects the leading views of Mr. Bell leandidate for the Presidency against Lincoln

course which should be taken by Tennessee, in the present emergency, more fully than I can give them in the narrow limits of a letter. The Bauner reflects the leading views of Mr. Bell leading trees of the position of his party will be to get the best terms of settlement in 1800. I have no doubt. The position of his party will be to get the best terms of settlement that they can from the North, and to accept as a stitlement such terms as they can get, and if no terms shall be offered then they will off they dare do so fayor absolute submission.

"But fortunately for Tennessee and the country a large number of gentlemen, more of less prominent as well as many of the rank and file of his party, have come to the conclusion that forbear ance has easied to be a cirtue, an are clamorita, for our full measure of Rights in the Union, of independence out of it. But, unfortunately from our ranks we lose some of our prominent and the proposed of the secoling States, and thus perpetuate the Government. This speech has produced an outbrast of indignation throughout the whole State, as suming in some locatities a degree of violence, and the noisy of covernments and barriers, and then only hung and burnel in effigy by the fire earlers, which the Bell men assert that it is the greatest and most particle, speech ever delivered in the American Senate. Gov. Johnson is also a coercious as and impelitic. Andrew Exing favored calling a best to include the Legislature as unnecessary, unwaise and impelitic. Andrew Exing favored calling a best to invention, but he wants a convention for the purpose of soring the Union." "However, Johnson were decided Breck, and though against coercion." And other Democrates who are at all prominent, and decided I mion men though against coercion. Mi coher Democrates who are at all prominent, and the land of the burner, and then only in the propose of soring the Union. The propose of soring the Union and t

BUCHANAN'S ROYAL GUEST

Mount Vernon Which Made Him Popu

lar in This Country-Had a Good Time.

but Could Not Dance in the White House.

PRINCE OF WALEN'S VINTI BRICH HE MAY REPEAT Incidents of His Trip to Washington and

ern Confederacy feeling that there are deeper stains than those of blood, and that inequality and degradation are certainly such. There is a majority of each house of our Legislature who favor the call of a State convention, some, however, for the purpose of saving others for dissolving the Union, hence we will have the most stricted and bitter canvass ever witnessed in Tennessee in the election of delegates to the convention, in which my school of politicians would certainly be defeated, but for the fact that before the election the impossibility of perpetuating the present Union will have become so apparent that the worst Union shricker in the State will be forced to realize and admit it. By that time Mississippi. Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, will have gone out, and opened nego tiations with South Carolina (already out) to form a new Confederacy. The Union being destroyed beyond the hope of saving of reconstruction, the only practical ques The report from London that the Prince of | Wales will visit this country next sugger in the course of a tour through Canada is in harmony with a long established belief that he has a great personal desire to come a second time to the United States. The Prince has always tad a critical feeling for this country, and has tel catedly spoken unite with a Southern or Northern Confederacy, unless we should adopt the project of Senators Johnson and Nicholson, who (in the event of dissolution) favor a Middle Confederacy, composed of the border States, North and South, but this project has no advocates in Tennessee except the two Senators.

"Then, madame, to answer your questions argumentatively, and more directly, my opinion is that there is no power on earth that can prevent the secession of the Gulf States; no power that can perpetuate the Government you left last summer, and when these States go out, as South Carolina has already done, there is no alternative for Tennessee. Kentucky, Virginia, North Carolina and Maryland but to follow, identified as they are in interest, feeling and sentiment with the South.

If temperate counsels could prevail we would to Americans of the delightful sit he made to the States in 1860. That visit was made at the instance of President Buchan n, who, through | chapel cuts a term had changed views to a con-Queen Victoria, invited the Joung Prince to extend his tour through Car da to the United States. Both President Buch an and his niece. Miss Harriet Lane, had no with Prince. Mr. Buchanan, having been United States Minister at the Court of St. James Idung the administration of President Pierce, Wid Miss Lane having lived in London with him. Queen Victoria always kindness to An erican girls at the Ameri can Legation, was particularly so to the beautiful Miss Lane from the time of her presentation at

Court.

When the Prince's visit was decided upon Mise Lane made ready for it, and though it was summer time and Washington was not altogethe as pleasant as could have been desired the Princ greatly enjoyed his visit, and he and his suite declared that their stay in the Executive Mansion was the pleasantest part of their Western trip Lord Lyons was the British Minister, and a more amiable party of people could not have been cathered together than the Prince and the young noblemen with him and the young hostess and her circle of friends. President Buchanan, who was a bachelor, delighted in the companionship of the young, and he heartily enjoyed playing host for the nation to the son of Queen Victoria. Apart from the high rank of the Prince, and aside from reasons of State, the President was glad to show friendship for the young man, of whose qualities and disposition he always spoke enthusiastically. This visit was the first an heir apparent of England had made to this country, and everything possible was done to make him feel warmth and sincerity of the welome accorded him. He rode and walked in and about Washington, visiting everything of interest, and making himself entirely at home everywhere. Full of life and fond of pleasure, he wanted to have a good time, and to help others to enjoy themselves. He was fond of outdoor sports, and every opportunity was given him to follow his wishes. In only one thing was he repressed, and this he laughingly protested against, while he gracefully submitted. He loved dancing, and the presence of the Marine Band and the dimensions of the East Room ombined to make it possible to enjoy this pastime in the White House. The President, while he approved of dancing as a pastime, and liked to coming of such a party is a common incident ok upon it as a spectacle, would not consent to shock the sense of propriety of the larger class of the American people and have dancing in the White House. Not even for the Prince of Wales would be break the precedent, set by Washington, and rigidly adhered to by every one of his success ors. The Prince good naturedly acquiesced, and the young people did their dancing at the his friends, who have just come across the sea

home of the British Minister. The Prince remained at the White House for a week, and during his stay he went with the President and Miss Lane and a large party of guests to Mount Vernon to visit the tomb of easily be that the place has an interest for them of

ashington. He won the hearts of the American people on Mashington.

He won the hearts of the American people on that visit by the homage he paid to the memory of Washington. As the Presidential party approached the tomb, the sarcophagus that contained the ashes of Washington came into view. Instantly the Prince uncovered, and as he reached the iron gateway he knelt down in silence and gazed into the interior. All stood about him in silence and with bowed, uncovered heads. The incident was a perfectly natural one, and the Prince impressed all who saw his conduct as a manly gentleman and one possessed of a generous and amiable character. When it became known in Washington that the Prince had journeyed to Mount Vernon to show reverence to the memory of Washington, the people followed him in the streets and cheered him whenever he appeared. Whether the funioving and happy youth had been tutored to the part he was to play as the President's guest, or whether he acted on the impulses of his heart, certain it is that he became popular with all sorts and conditions of people, and the whole nation was gratified to have him as its guest. And, incidentally, the people were pleased that their President and his beautiful kinsswoman did the honors so well.

people, and the whole nation was gratified to have him as its guest. And, incidentally, the people were pleased that their President and his beautiful kinswoman did the honors so well.

On the Prince's return to England the Queen wrote a personal letter to the President, as did also the Prince. These two letters, which must prove interesting at this time, were printed in a sketch of Miss Lane, published in Laura C. Holloway-Langford's Ladies of the White House." They are as follows.

"My Good Friend Your letter of the 6th ult, has afforded me the greatest pleasure, containing as it does such kind expressions with regard to my son, and assuring me that the character and object of his visit to you and to the United States have been fully appreciated, and that his deracaner and the feelings evinced by him have secured to him your esteem and the general good will of your countrymen. I purposely delayed the answer to your letter until I should be able to couple with it the announcement of the Prince of Wales's safe return to his home. Contrary winds and stress of weather have much retarded his arrival, but we have been fully compensated for the anxiety which this long delay has naturally caused us, by finding him in such excellent health and spirits, and so delighted with all he has seen and experienced. He cannot sufficiently praise the great cordiality with which he has been everywhere greeted in your country, and the friendly manner in which you have received him; and while as a mother, I am grateful for the kindness shown him. I feel impelied to express at the same time, how deeply I have been touched by the many demonstrations of affection personally, toward myself which his presence has called forth. I fully reciprocate toward your nation the feelings thus made apparent, and look upon them as forming an important link to connect two nations of kindred origin and character, whose mutual esteem and friendship must always have so material an influence upon their respective development and prosperity. The interest

And the Fince of Wales wrote for himself as follows.

"DEAR ME, BUCHANAN: Permit me to request that you will accept the accompanying portrait as a slight mark of my grateful recollection of the hospitable reception and agreeable visit at the White House on the occasion of my tour in the United States. Believe me that the cordial walcome, which, was then youthsafed to me the United States. Believe me that the cordial welcome which was then vouchsafed to me by the American people and by you as their chief, can never be effaced from my memory. I veniure to ask you at the same time to remember me kindly to Miss Lane, and believe me, dear Mr. Buchanan. Yours very truly.

The portrait referred to in this letter was a handsome one of himself, painted by Sir John Watson Gordon. This portrait, together with a set of engravings of the royal family, sent to Miss Lane, is now the property of Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnston. The Prince of Wales received every possible attention in every city through ceived every possible attention in every city through which he passed. Many New Yorkers remember the reception given him in 'ew York, to which he came after his Washington visit.

Caught a Wild Man in Wolf Traps.

Likewise is the underteker's night bell old and familiar and to be found in numbers, with a light so placed within as to reveal it claimly.

A peculiarly modern night bell is the plumber's night bell, for whose coming into existence there are two reasons, one the multiplication in cities, for the equipment of dwellings in accordance with modern ideas of comfort, of pipes and plumbing of all sorts, for strain heart, and water, and gas and so the multiplication of emergencies arising out of the use of them; the other being the modern way of not putting things off till to morrow, of following always a beaten track in doing things but of being really, if called upon, for wors at any time, day or night.

The night bell that probably is to be found in most limited number, and then only in great maritime cities, is the night bell of the wre king company. Even in this big town there is perheas but one such might bell, but there is at least one which nay be found placed in the wall cutside of a wrecking company. Even in this big town there is perheas but one such might bell, but there is at least one which nay be found placed in the wall cutside of a wrecking company's office, in a waterside street, with a painted sign on the wall best it, in the usual familiar words. "Night bell," a place where one can go to get help for vessels in distress, by night as well as by day.

Family Resemblance.

To lie the Highest Bridge. From the Louisville Courier Journal.

To Be the Highest Bridge.

From the Philadelphia Ledger From the Philadelphia Ledger
Practice, March 25.—The Buffalo branch of
the Pennsylvania Kailroad, which will run
through Bradford, from Wilcox, Pa., across the
ridges, by way of Lafayette, McKean county,
will cross a deep and mountainous gorge in
the latter vicinity with a steal vinduct nearly
500 feet high. The bridge will be over 3,000
feet in length, and its construction will be one
of the greatest engineering feats on record. It
will be the highest bridge in the world.

And the Excitement Caused When Mr.

Eddy of North Clayton Broke a Record. Of course it was not right to do so, but circumstances change one's views sometimes and the fact remains that the sophomores did make pools on the length of the prayer at the Sunday vesper service It had become the regular thing, occuring just as surely as the prayer itself, for in the three pews occupied by young gentlemen whose names began with M, not a man was there whose scruples prevented his chancing a half dollar a week on the duration of that prayer. Not one of them would have considered such a thing when he entered college, but a year and a half of compulsory attendages at device worship, and threats by the dean of special pro-ation for the unpardon able offence of taking more than two afternoon

There were five men in each of the three pews

so he who made the best estimate of the time re

quired by the minister was the winner of \$7.

Besides it helped to make a seven minute prayer

siderable extent.

interesting. Miller, who owned a stop-watch, was official timer, and recorded the results even fifths of a second. An existing record of 8.33 2.5 was made early in the fall and one might have said the event was athletic to ther than devotional And it was still more exerting because of the great variation in the "performances" since different clergymen officiated each Sunday; so there was always a wide field of guesses, which ranged from five minutes to the record McKee had a manta for trying to pick record breakers and though he had succeeded once, on the long run it was a losing game, and on the last Sunday of the winter term he had resolved to back the man as a record breaker and next time to give up long shots and make a sensible estimate.

That afternoon if one had seen the scrap of paper on which was recorded each man's guess he would have remarked that they ranged very low. Three were below 4½ minutes, and no one had dared to prophesy a duration of more than 6½, except McKee, who had scribbled "record" as usual, beside his name. Had one looked at the preacher, however, he would have ceased to marvel at this back of confidence in his ability. He was a small man with the appearance of a typical country parson and some knew that he came from North Clayton, a village whose population may be expressed in terms of three figures. Others remembered, too, that the prayers nade by him in the morning service had been short and to the point. So McKee wrote his estimate with the confidence of a man on a 100-1 shot.

That afternoon the choir sang an anthem about as usual. Next came the reading from the Scripman as a record breaker and next time to give as usual. Next came the reading from the Scrip ture and then the North Clayton parson began t ture and then the North Clayton parson began to pray. All the commonplace subjects had been touched when Miller announced "four minutes" in a loud whisper for the benefit of the other fourteen and every one of them thought that the end was near. The low men had great expectations and those who had taken above five minutes were almost hopeless. But when the watch showed 4:30 the prayer still continued. The low men were out and the stock of the five-minute men seemed to be rising. Still be continued past five minutes and it began to look like anybody's pool. But the parson didn't stop; at 5:30 he began on an entirely new line and the hopes of nine neem But the parson didn't stop; at 5.30 he began on an entirely new line and the hopes of nine mer sank one by one as they saw him pass their fig ures. When "six minutes" was announced Mc Kee began to get interested, for the object of their attention seemed to have his second wind and appeared to be gaining headway rather than los-ing it. "Six thirty" came; then "seven" and still

no sign of a halt.

The pool lay now between Marsh, who had six thirty and Mckee's eight thirty-three and two-fifths and the odds seemed in the favor of the latter. Mckee scarcely could realize that he had a good chance of winning after all, and almost by instinct he began, half audibly, to urge the parson on with "good work, old boy. Keep it up, now go on, on, on." And at the same time Marsh was imploring the same individual to "please forget it." Slowly, it seemed, the second hand passed seven fifteen, then seven thirty and Mckee had won, but still he prayer went on. Interest in the pool was gone the prayer went on. Interest in the pool was gone now, but it had only shifted to hopes of a new rec-ord and every one of the fifteen was excited, for the record had not been in danger since it was made six months before. Miller whispered "eight" then "eight thirty." At eight forty five the preach then "eight thirty." At eight forty five the preach er paused. "He's broken it by fifteen," said Marsh er paused. "He's broken it by fifteen," said Marsh then the was mistaken for the end was not yet er paused. "He's broken it by fifteen," said Marsh, but he was mistaken, for the end was not yet. Instead he only paused a moment, then continued. Nine minutes passed and still he prayed. Men wondered aloud how he could think of so much to ask for, but it seemed easy for that man. At nine thirty he was praying for the inmates of hospitals and asylums; at ten minutes for the armies and rulers of nations; at ten thirty for the students and the faculty, and at last, it seemed almost with regret, he wound up with a long apalmost with regret, he wound up with a long ap-peal for universal peace and said "Amen." Mil er's watch snapped and a moment afterward half the men in the building heard some one say. Blamed if he didn't do 11 minutes 10.2-5 seconds.

and though the fellows didn't applaud, it wasn't because they didn't want to. That was several years ago. They make pools on the prayers yet in the sophomore pews. That was several years ago. They make pools on the prayers yet in the sophomore pews, and if you ask any soph whose name begins with M what the record is, he may tell you this story. But even if he doesn't know it he can point out on the back of his pew inscribed in the very best penknife carving:

"PRAYER RECORD.
11 min. 10 2 5 sec..
REV. H. H. EDDY
March 25, 1894."

But the sophs don't know whether or not the

Rev Eddy ever received a record medal THE ICEMAN IN POLITICS.

Not so Important as He Was, but He Still

Has Considerable Influence. John P. Rockefeller, formerly a member of ssembly from the Ninth ward, and more famillarly known to the voters of the neighborhood as "Rocks," died recently. He was a native of Ger-mantown, in Columbia county on the Hudson, came to New York, went into the milk business and later became an iceman. Mr Rockefeller was a Republican and almost the last survivor of the band of active Republicans who retained the Ninth ward in its allegiance to that party when most other downtown wards had become strongly Democratic. He was not, however, the only conspicuous iceman in the politics of the neighborhood. The other was a Democrat. Charles H. Turner, more familiarly known as "Turner, the Iceman." He was a candidate for State Senator in 1888, was defeated by a very small margin, became a candidate for Congress and was elected by a very large majority a few weeks later. He afterward became an official of the House of Ren resentatives in Washington. Though not often candidates for public office, icemen in the Ninth ward have always been a factor in its affairs, and the reasons for this are not very difficult to find. For many years the Ninth ward has had along its river front a practical monopoly of the Hudson River boat business, and the ice from the Hudson River boat business, and the ice from the Hudson River boat business, and the ice from the Hudson River boat of supply was delivered chiefly to wharves and slips in the Ninth ward. It has long been a point of distribution for ice and has, moreover, retained, despite much rivalry, its position as the section of town offering the best facilities for truckage and stabling. The ice business is one which gives employment to a very large number of men during the period of the year "next nearest," to use a colloquial phrese, to the election canvass. There are many are an the Ninth ward who are employed as ice handlers, wagen drivers, and extra collectors during the months of Mey, June, July and August, when the demand for ice is largest, who, at the close of the busy season, find employment in the oster business which opens on Sept 1, about the time that the rush in the ice business slackens. The two trades, therefore, are pretty closely connected and a boss iceman, having the opportunities of employment during the summer months, is, able often to exercise considerable influence in a political way, just as boss oystermen have been prominent in political affairs in this neighborhood.

The changes in the ice business in recent years, however, have had the effect of lessening the importance of individual ice dealers. The large companies have absorbed most of the minor concerns. A very large amount of artificial ice is male and sold, and the use of cold storage houses has deprived the rice dealers for an important tem of busin ss. Much of the business, to, has been moved to the east side of by a very large majority a few weeks later. He afterward became an official of the House of Rep.

Distinguished Opponents of Exercise.

From the St. Louis timbe Democrat. A story is going the rounds that when William M. Evarts was asked the other day to what he ascribed his long life and excellent health, he replied: "I don't know, unless it is because I don't take any exercise." This has been taken as one of all the level as possible the arrayer as absolutely true. Mr. Lymis takes no exercise the has carefully avoided exercise for many years. When he went trom his hone to his office he would not walk a block, he would take a carriage, no

separable gentieman less accentive the arswer as absolutely true. Mr. Lamis takes no exercise. He has carefully avoided exercise for many years. When he went trom his home to lake office he would not walk a block, he would take a carriage no catter how short the distance.

Mr. Evarts isn't the only public man who has a theory that physical exercise, edded to mental effort, is a waste of tissue, which tends toward decility and shortening of hie. Mr. Joseph Chamberlein is a conspicuous example lie spares himself all physical ellor; so that as he can, he will not walk up a single highly to staits if he can help it. Senator framma is, tribage, the most notable exponent of this practice in Wash incoton. Viscorous as he is in speech at d in mental effort, the Senator is reflect sections with the novement of exponent of the spares has elf and the suggests of typical repose. The President walks daily. Fee leefs ladiy without his constitutional, he strikes with the novement of a man to whore the expense of the section with the constitutional. He strikes with the novement of a man to whore the expense is keen on joyment. Usually he is accompanied by some one who may be at the White House when he starts. Nobedy can remember to have seen if Senator Hanna accompanying the I resident on a walk to the three years at Washington.

POOLS ON THE CHAPEL PRAYERS, DEVELOPMENTS IN GUNS AND ARMOR. Questions to Be Considered-The New Vickers Guns-The German Field-plece.

> WASHINGTON, March 29. The contest be tween armor and projectiles continues, and now one has the advantage and now the other. Of late, the increased power of resistance of armot has enabled the defence to gain on the attack Before the processes of face hardening and cemen tation of steel plates were applied to armor. inch of steel was equal to 1', of wrought iron; then Harveyed armor proved equal to 2 of wrought iron in thick plates (over 6 inches) and to 21, in thin plates; now Krupp armor is equal to two and one half to three times its thickness of wrought fron in thick or thin plates. The great tough ness of this new armor is due to the presence of nickel and to the treatment of the plates in the process of manufacture, while the great hardness due to the cementation, to the presence of chromium and to the quenching treatment. It was but natural that the use of chromium to make armor piercing projectiles hard should be applied o plates to resist these projectiles. In view of the great resisting power of modern armor it would eem that more ships would be built covered pracically all over with 6 iach armor, like the Gari haldi class, and those who read the lesson of San tingo carefully will come to this conclusion.

Little attention has been paid to guns of the largest calibers, but guns of medium calibers have been much discussed, especially those just on the line between slow and rapid fire.

The British have thus far claimed that their 6-inch rapid fire gun was all-sufficient for meeting the quick-fire batteries of modern ships, but the increased resisting power of modern armor has ed to the adoption of the 7.5 inch gun, for the eason, that though a 200-pound projectile is not very quickly handled, still a slowly handled shot that penetrates is better than a quickly han dled one that fails in this essential particular

There is, however, another point to be taken nto consideration. In order to load and fire quickly, the weight of the projectile must be kept down, and the only way to get great penetration is to increase the muzzle velocity. Some authorities have suggested 3,000 foot seconds, which with a 200-pound projectile would give penetration in wrought iron of 32 inches (10 inches Krupp armor at an angle of impact of 30 degrees), which at fighting ranges would be sufficient to penetrate the now so common 6 inch armor. But higher muzzle velocity would mean a heavier gun and greater wear and tear, consequently it is still a question which would be the better way to increase the weight of the projectile or to increase the muzzle velocity. The rapid rate at which modern guns wear

out has led to the consideration of the probable causes, and two such have been found. In the first place, the modern powders have a far greater corroding effect than the old ones, and the nitroglycerine powders score more severely than others; nevertheless nearly all the great Powers use them, so there is no help for it, unless we give up high velocities. But the other probable cause of increased wear of the bore is the combined effect of the new powders and the increasing twist of the rifling. The latter came in with quick-burning powders, which gave the projectile its maximum velocity suddenly, and so it was reasonable to give it its rotation gradually by means of an increasing twist from breech to muzzle, but the necessing twist from breech to muzzle, but the new powders are slow burning and consequent the increasing twist may now be a mistake. At least, such is the conclusion of three of the great nations, Russia, France and Germany, which have adopted the uniform twist for their ordnance. The greatest development, however, has been experienced by the artillery material for use in the field, both heavy and light, and by the smaller calibers of naval rapid fire gums. The former has acquired additional in erest on account of the experiences in the war in South Africa, and the latter came into prominence in Manila Bay.

the latter came into prominence in Manila Bay and at Santiago.

One of the most interesting of the new small-calibre rapid fire field guns, both on account of its intrinsic qualities and the fact that it has attracted so much attention in the war in South Africa, is the Vickers 37 millimetre (1.45 inch) automatic gun, in which the recoil is utilized for withdrawing the cartridge, reloading from a belt, and fring the gun. The gun fires 300 one pound shots per minute, and the automatic mechanism does not disturb the laying, so that, once the range is found, it can do great execution at 3,000 to 5,000 yards, range. The recoil is controlled by a hydraulic buffer, so that, when the gun is discharged, the harrel only recoils about 11, inches. The automatic operation of the gun is begun by pulling the trigger immediately after the explession of a cartridge, the gun will be loaded automatically, but will not be discharged, consequently single shots may the before a reconstruction of the gent of the grant of the consequently single shots may the before account of the gun seed of the consequently in the selection of the gun way they be fixed or marking as the fire serviced on the selection of the gun way they be fixed or marking as the service of the gun way they be fixed or marking as the service of the gun way they be fixed or marking as the service of the gun at the service of the matic operation of the gun is begun by pulling the trigger once. If the pressure is taken off the trigger once, if the pressure is taken off the trigger immediately after the explosion of a cartidge, the gun will be loaded automatically, but will not be discharged consequently single shoist may thus be fired, or continuous firing carried on at the will of the gunner. To unload the gun when the firing has ceased, it is necessary only to turn a crank handle, by which notion the carrier of the projectiles taken up is emptied and the full charges ejected like empty cases.

Another new gun, which has also taken a prominent part in the Transvaal war, is the Vickets of 55 millimetre (2.95 inch) field gun, in which the record is checked by two hydraulic buffers, the pistons of which during recoil compress two spiral springs, by which the recovery of the jece is effected. This gun is a field battery piece is effec

The new German fieldpiece, the exact construction of which has been kept secret so carefully, is now before the world. Its calibre is 77 millimetres, (3.03 inches), the initial velocity 1.525 foot seconds and it fires a projectile weighing 15 lbs. The ammunition is not fixed, cartridge and projectile being in two parts, and the recoil (checked by a rope brake) is not controlled sufficiently to enable the piece to be fired without repointing after each shot; consequently it cannot be called truly a rapid fire guin. The great point about field guins (assuming a sufficiently heavy projectile and high muzzle velocity) is their mobility, and in this respect the new guin is far superior to the old, in that its weight is 12 per cent less; but as its wheels are 16 inches less in diameter and two inches narrower on the tire, the advanand two inches narrower on the tire, the advantage gained will be slightly reduced. The great
advantage of mobility was illustrated at Spion
Kop, for had the British guns possessed a little
more mobility they could have been brought up,
and the position need not have been abandoned.

The Vickers have made a new automatic 14pounder gun for trial by our navy. It is similar
to the 12 pounder which has done such good work
with the naval brigades in the Boer war. It has
a 3 inch bore, 2,650 foot seconds of muzzle velocity, a ratidity of fire of 26 rounds per minute,
and a muzzle penetration of eight inches of steel
plate. The only hand movement required is the
ciding of the cavridge into the bore; this closes
the breech automatically. The rounds are fred
by pulling the trigger, and the recoil, controlled
by hydraulic buffers, compresses spiral springs,
which return the gun to its original position and
brings down the breech block, and the gun is
ready for another round. and two inches narrower on the tire, the advan-tage gained will be slightly reduced. The great

brings down the breech block, and the gun is ready for another round.

The great difficulty of attacking infantry intrenchments, on account of the effect of modern infantry fire, has suggested a new projectile for field artillery in the form of smoke balls, that is shells which on bursting emit a dense volume of smoke. Modern battles are opened by the artillery, which endcavors to silence the enemy's guns, and then shells the infantry at the point of attack, in order to demoralize it as much as possible. By that time the infantry of the attack begins to advance to close quarters, and the artillery should advance to close quarters, and the artillery should have the range accurately. This is the moment have the range accurately. This is the moment for firing smoke balls, so as to cover the advancing for firing smoke halls, so as to cover the advancing inforcy from the enemy's view and prevent his accurate fire. The circumstances under which this method would be effective are, however, so limited that it is very doubtful if smoke halls will be adopted, and the military authorities are much more inclined to adopt rome steel shield to protect the solder, or a steel sap roller, like that used in advancing against permanent fortifications.

The Pace That D sables.

From the Philadelphia Record. WASHINGTON, March 25. The long strain of the social season is beginning to make alarming inroads on the health of prominent hostesses. At a dinner given Thursday by the Swiss Minister Mme, Calvo, wife of the Minister from Costa

TESLA'S IDEA WORKED OUT.

RES

shore of the semption had just new was "What see som happen is by" "That struck is struck in the spring of a hour struck is struck in the spring of the unusuit might a under will be spring to the spring of the spring

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HERTZ WAVE IMPULSES APPLIED TO BOAT STEERING.

Cecil Variens's System of Controlling a Ves-

sel From Shore by Electricity Without Wires-Promise of Further Wonders to Follow From Tesla's Suggestion. Just after the Spanish War Nikola Tesla put before the world a method that he had invented by which vessels of any sort could be started stopped, steered, and, in fact, controlled in all their movements or in the movements of all their parts by electric impulses transmitted through the air. It was asserted that this could be done at any distance from the operating point within twenty miles of so. Mr. Tesla's mind had been turned toward the study of this subject by the earlier events of the Spanish War and a patriotic desire to aid his adopted country to win against her enemy. The particular character of vessel which he had in mind at the time was one running submerged and carrying as its burden explosive torpedoes or mines of gun cotton or dynamite sufficient to annihilate the ships or other defences of an enemy. In pusting his idea into shape Mr. Testa made a working model of such a vessel which he operated to his laboratory, but the war being over by the time he had his model finished nothing more was done toward putting the invention to practical service. He declared at the time that he would probably do nothing more with it because it had been only a distraction from his more so

rious work. "Now that the idea has since been made public, however," he said, "there will be no need for me to complete it. There will be thousands to take it up and develop its possibilities."

Hardly three months clapsed before the patent records showed that Mr. Tesia's prediction had come true, and recently Cecil Varicas, one of those who took up the idea, has advanced so far in developing it that he was able to give an interest ing exhibition of an electrically controlled launch before Commander Colwell, the United States and Atlache in London, and others. The test was made in the big public bath at Yeovil in Somersetshire. England, and was described in The St N at about the time it was made. The pool is about 300 feet long and 90 feet wide. The little vessel used for the experiment was 42 inches long and 7½ inches wide, and for simplicity was built open and was consequently obliged to do all of its manoeuvring on the surface of the water instead of being submerged. It was propelled at a speed of about four knots by an electric motor driven by a primary battery. The method of control was through Hertz wave impulses, transmitted and received in practically the same manner as that used by Marconi in his wireless telegraph. The transmitter was set up at one end of the bath and the little vessel had a wire poking up from its mast to act as a receiver for the impulses.

"Make her come straight up the pool." said Control." veloping it that he was able to give an interest

impulses.

"Make her come straight up the pool," said Commander Colwell when the trial began and Mr. Varicas gave a turn to a wheel on the transmitter and the launch forsook its course to port and went

Nations gave a turn to a wheel on the transmitter and the launch forsook its course to port and went straight toward the operator.

"Send her down again." said Commander Colwell. "I'll give you the directions. Port," he commanded, and the beat turned as if a man at the helm had answered the order. "Starboard!" he called, and it turned at the order.

Then a stick was thrown into the pool and the little vessel was sent chasing after it from the other end of the pool. It was driven directly upon the stick without the slightest trouble.

The method of control is through what the inventor calls a periodic interruption which consists of a drum, turned by clockwork, the surface of which consists partly of copper and partly of carbon, unevenly distributed. Two conductors press upon the drum and the character of the impulses which are sent out through these depends upon whether they are left at points where the copper and carbon occupy each opehalf the surface of the drum or come from places where one or the other predominates. On the vessel, the rudder is provided with a spring which holds it normally hard to starboard, but the mechanism affected by the impulses presses against the spring in propertion to the character of the impulses, and so steers the vessel.

Mr. Varica's has apparently tried to accomplish only one feature of control, that of steering, and he admits that his controlling apparatus for sending out the electrical impulses. Mr. Tesla's model is a much more wenderful piece of mechanism. By means of a combination of electrical taps or impulses, the inventor starts or steps the driving screw at will, throws the rudder and apparently to indicate the position of the rudder and apparently to indicate the position of the rudder and

port or starboard, has electric lights glow or flash at will to indicate the position of the rudder and finally, without in any way interfering with the other features of the operation, he can, at a signal from the observer, flash up a light at the bow of his model, which is intended to represent the discharge of a torpedo or the firing of a mine. In fact it is evident to one who has examined the very simple but ingenious controlling machine.

bered by the early settlers now living.

Near the banks of a small stream, known for nearly half a century as Rattlesnake Creek, stood the cabin home of Morton Ellis, a sturdy Quaker. From the hill on which the cabin stood was a path leading to a spring some distance away. water being carried from this for house use. One water being carried from this for house use. One Sabbath day afternoon returning from meeting, the oldest daughter. Alice, now Mrs. Wilson, was sent to the spring for water. When tripping along with her bucket the child felt the earth giving way under her feet. She suddenly broke through the ground and fell to her shoulders into a cavern full of rathesnakes. The snakes, excited by the unexpected intrusion, crawled in scores over her limbs. The cries of the girl brought the family to the rescue, and when she was pulled out of the cave a dozen or more of the venomous reptiles were clinging to her body and clothing. reptiles were clinging to her body and clothing.
Mr. Ellis, though a devout Quaker and a strict
observer of the Sabbath, deemed this an extraordinary occasion not contemplated in the Scriptural insunction. He summoned his neighbors,
and a general attack was made on the den of
snakes. After two hours of hard fighting, in
which there were several narrow escapes, the last
occupant of the cave lay dead on the ground.
At the end of the slaughter 521 dead rattlets were
piled up in the path.
An examination disclosed the fact that the
spring at the foot of the path was connected with
the snake den by an underground passage. It
is a singular fact that this spring was counted
the best and purest water for miles around. The
girl suffered no injury from the thrilling experience. The incident gave Hattle-nake i reck its
name. It is in Carroll county, twenty miles west
of this city. reptiles were clinging to her body and c

BAY STATE TAXITION PLANS.

Public Corporations That Earn Six Per Cent. Most Pay One Per Cent. Taxes.

Boston, March 27. - An important taxation measure will come before the General Court within a day or two, through the decision of the Committee on Taxation to report a modifi-cation of the Excise bil of Representative cation of the Excise bill of Representative Davis of Salem. The proposed bill provides that gas, electric light, telephone and telegraph, water and certain other further service caporations which may an annual dividend of tercent, shall pay an excess tax of 1 percent, on their gross earnings, and of an additional 5, percent, or every 1 percent, of dividends paid above 6 percent. Street railways were not be unled in the bill, as they now are subject to an excise tax whose proceeds are distributed according to mileage.

The proceeds from this new Excise law would be distributed, according to the bill, 25 percent, to the State and 75 percent, to the ciries and towns, in protortion to the income derived by them from the class of corporations specified in The bill.

The Marvellous Speed of Arcturus. From the Youth's Campanion.

On a summer evening you may see Arcturus high up in the south or southwest in June or July, and further down in the west in August or September. You will know it by its red color. That star has been flying straight ahead ever since astronomers began to observe it at such a speed that it would run from New York to Cheago in a small fraction of a minute. You would have to be spry to rise from your chair, but on your hat and overcoat and gloves and go out on the street while it was crossing the Atlantic Ocean from New York to Everpool. And yet if you should watch that star all your life, and live as long as Methuselah, you would not be able to see that it moved at all. The journey that it would make in a thousand years would be as nothing along side. Its distance.